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Why the original text and the translation have not been given on alternate pages we cannot see. It would have been a great help to those who care to study the text.

Another defect in the arrangement of the book is that the introduction, which consists of 174 pages, is a continuous long discourse, without chapters or similar breaks, which it is a hard and tedious task to read through.

On the whole, the book is one which certainly will be welcomed and valued by all who are interested in church literature, and Mr. Conybears rightly deserves our hearty congratulations for his excellent work.

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ITALY AND THE ITALIANS. By GEORGE B. TAYLOR, D.D. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1898. Pp. 441. \$1.50.

THE purpose of this volume is indicated by the author in his modest preface: "It is not intended for persons well acquainted with Italy, her land, history, institutions, literature, and people. Leaving out these, there remains a large class, including many of the cultured and the traveled, to whom it may appeal."

It is also written with the hope that it may, at least indirectly, promote the cause of Christian missions. The author is the superintendent of Baptist missions in Italy, and has lived in Rome almost a quarter of a century. He has had the opportunity of knowing much of the Italians in every section of Italy.

The first fifty pages of the volume are devoted to the making of Italy. He has drawn his information from the best sources, such as the letters of Count Cavour, and the files of *La Nuova Antologia*.

Chapter third discusses Italy's dynasty, constitution, etc. Chapter fourth is devoted to contemporary history, from 1870 to 1898. Chapters fifth and sixth are largely descriptive of his own journeyings, which he calls "A Run through Italy." Then follow five chapters on: "Rome;" "Traits and Customs;" "The Home;" "The Army, Industries, the Lottery, Emigration;" "Language, Literature, Public Instruction." The last hundred pages are devoted to the strength and weakness of Romanism and its relations to new Italy, and the evangelization of Italy.

The volume, as a whole, is one that will interest and instruct the general reader. To the one who contemplates visiting Italy for the first time it will prove of real value as a brief preparation for understanding the historical setting of the Italians, who have been called "the chosen and peculiar vessels of the prophecy of the Renaissance." The book has an additional charm for one who has seen Italy and the Italians, since it brings only the most pleasant reminiscences, while it has neither "extenuated nor concealed aught necessary to a just estimate."

In his discussion of the many forces that have contributed to the evangelization of Italy, Dr. Taylor has been free from sectarian bias. Yet he does not seem as hopeful concerning the Free Italian Church, now called the Italian Evangelical Church, as we had hoped the facts in the case might warrant.

The portion of the volume treating of the strength and weakness of Romanism and its relations to new Italy is timely and well worth the serious attention of Protestant Christians today.

The volume contains about fifty illustrations, which add much to its attractiveness.

J. W. MONCRIEF.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

MORITZ VON SACHSEN. VON ERICH BRANDENBURG. Erster Band: Bis zur Wittenberger Kapitulation (1547). Mit Titelbild. Leipzig: Druck und Verlag von B. G. Teubner, 1898. Pp. viii + 557. M. 12.

NO OTHER character in German history has been the subject of so many conflicting conjectures as Maurice of Saxony. Two of these conjectures are especially prominent. To some writers he is an extreme Protestant, and aids the emperor in the Smalcald war, and turns against him afterward, because he believes that his course in both instances is required in order to defend the Lutheran religion. To others he is from boyhood a cool and calculating diplomatist, with no religious preferences, but with an overmastering determination to promote his own interests; and at twenty-five he is so skilful in political bargaining and deception that he outwits the shrewdest statesmen and makes them his tools. The author of this book begins it without announcing any theory. He aims to produce an inductive study of Maurice, and he derives his conclusions from a painstaking investigation of all the accessible evidence. He weighs not only the published